

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The Letter due by the late steamer from our regular Correspondent at London having failed to reach us, we substitute the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1854.  
It is almost hopeless to attempt to send intelligence by this mail, since Europe is in a state of unparalleled perplexity. The late steamer announced the battle of the Alma, the defeat and retreat of the Russians, and the subsequent fall of Sebastopol. The news of the victory at Alma was official and authentic, but that of the fall of Sebastopol required confirmation. No doubt of it, however, was entertained either in France, England, or Austria, and during the three succeeding days—that is to say, up to yesterday morning—it continued to be supported, not only by indirect evidence, but by announcements from Vienna as positive as to leave nothing to be added except the formal ratification of the Allied commanders. This affirmation, however, looked for hour to hour from Paris and London, failed to arrive, and the Greeks and others in both capitals began to assert boldly that the reported taking of Sebastopol was a pure fiction.

At length a rumor commenced yesterday afternoon that the Government had received a despatch from the Allied armies which, while it left every thing else in a state of ambiguity with regard to their operations after the battle of the Alma, was considered plainly to demonstrate that Sebastopol had not fallen. This despatch purports to have been sent by Lord Stratford, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and to contain an announcement from the Crimea as late as the 28th of September, or two days subsequent to that on which the final struggle at Sebastopol was alleged to have taken place. It not only makes no mention of that event, but speaks of the armies being forthwith about to march upon the fortress from a distance of some miles.

To understand the utter perplexity created by this message a partial glance at the map of the Crimea will be necessary. It will be remembered that the Allied armies landed at a place called Old Fort, about twenty-six miles north of Sebastopol; that they advanced about ten miles to the Alma, where the defeat of the Russians took place on the 20th of September; and that the report was that they had afterward advanced nearly ten miles further, namely, to the Belbek, where a new struggle was begun and carried on until the Russians were driven to their entrenchments around Sebastopol. The whole of this statement involved, at all events, a natural order of progression. But every idea which would be gathered by estimating their most possible and likely route has now been overturned. South of Sebastopol, and about eight or ten miles distant from it, lies the port of Balaklava. From the spot at which the previous accounts left the Allies this place could only be reached by a coasting voyage round Sebastopol, or by marching a distance of thirteen miles on a road in which Sebastopol stands almost half-way. The astonishment, therefore, may be conceived with an announcement that the Allied armies were at Balaklava on the 28th of September, and were "preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol," was received. Yet this is the precise nature of Lord Stratford's despatch!

Its additional points are, that Prince Menshikoff was stated to be in the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that Anapa, the last Russian stronghold on the coast of Circassia, has been burnt by the Russians themselves; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convey of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment.

Every word of this (although the intelligence conveyed, except from the disappointment of its being apparently irreconcilable with the former accounts, is highly favorable) adds only to the existing confusion. If Prince Menshikoff is in the field with but twenty thousand men, he must have lost more than half his force; if Anapa has been destroyed by the Russians, that event is the most important that would have reason for the Allies to achieve, perhaps with some loss of life, after the fall of Sebastopol; and if a convey of ammunition has been destroyed by the English, the Allies must be in possession of the road by which Prince Menshikoff could alone hope for reinforcements.

The port of Balaklava, moreover, is believed to be one of the finest in the Crimea, and the one that the Allies would have chosen of all others for their landing; it had been originally deemed practicable, more especially as it opens the road for an attack on Sebastopol from the south, where its means of defence were regarded as extremely weak.

But how is the statement to be accounted for that Prince Menshikoff was understood to be in the field with twenty thousand men? Surely after the battle of the Alma the Allies must have known whether he was in the field or not. Again, why should the army, after having escaped by Sebastopol from the north, have gone seven or eight miles to the south of that place merely for the purpose of "marching upon it without delay?" If, after arriving near Sebastopol, they had been driven south by any reverse, the thing might be explicable; but, after a reverse, they would not be in a position to capture ammunition trains, and much less to take possession of an important port which they had previously deemed unsafe to venture upon. Moreover, English Generals, in reports to their own Government, are not in the habit of concealing reverses; and at the same time the possibility of any attack of that sort is placed out of the question, since an already beaten army, reduced to twenty thousand men and waiting for reinforcements, cannot have inflicted any damage upon victorious forces of more than double their number.

Under these circumstances we are driven to every conceivable theory to impart consistency to any one of the contradictory statements now before us. The only tangible supposition seems to be that, instead of all being false, the whole will be found in some degree capable of being put together.

It is known that, after the landing of the Allies, part of the fleet retired to Varna for the reserve of 15,000 men. The possibility is that these were ordered to disembark at Balaklava, which would then be rendered a safe place, by the Russian troops being engaged elsewhere. The enemy would likewise be threatened in their rear, and their communication also would be cut off from their expected reinforcements. This portion of the army, landing early in the morning of the 28th, might be wholly ignorant of the events which had taken place on the other side of Sebastopol between the 20th and the 28th.

Whatever may prove to be the real facts of the case, the uncertainty and astonishment that have been created at all the courts of Europe will rank among the most remarkable incidents ever recorded.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was written various fragments of intelligence have arrived, which seem to indicate that the movement to Balaklava was part of a general arrangement of the Allied forces consequent upon the retreat of the Russians at Alma and Belbek and the retreat of Prince Menshikoff into the interior. The Allies appear to possess the entire country around Sebastopol, from Belbek to Balaklava, and the place is completely invested. Prince Menshikoff's escape, with half his army, is owing to the Allies being at present almost totally without cavalry. The nature of their fight after the battle of the Alma is demonstrated by their having been obliged to leave their wounded on the field, three hundred of whom have already arrived at Odessa, whither they were sent by the Allies under a flag of truce. The loss of the English at the Alma is killed and wounded is now stated to have been more than two thousand. The twenty-third regiment lost all its officers but three. Its colonel was killed in planning a standard on the heights. The French loss was not so heavy.

The above Letter is the best resumé that can be made of the conflicting and fragmentary intelligence from the Crimea, but it leaves the precise movements of the allied forces still in doubt. We ap-

pend such additional or explanatory items as can be gathered from the English papers.

The process of disabusing the public mind in respect to the recent false intelligence from the seat of war was conducted very gradually:

"On Wednesday, noon after the Belbek mailed, it began to be remarked as singular that no official confirmation of intelligence so extraordinary had been promulgated by the Government. Towards evening it was generally admitted that some of the details might be incorrect. A Liverpool evening paper attempted to sustain the sinking spirit of its readers by issuing a lithograph representing the blowing up of Fort Constantine, with the English and French flags waving from the church of St. Vladimir. Not much encouraged thereby, the public, *perforce*, agreed to wait for the appearance of the morning papers, which would doubtless contain an official announcement of the taking of Sebastopol. Tuesday morning, about brought forth a notice posted on the Paris Bourse, and an extra of the London [official] Gazette contradicted the news of the fall of Sebastopol. Friday morning brought the Gazette, and with it a declaration from every body that they had never believed a word of the story!"

The following is the official announcement made by the British Government in a "London Gazette Extraordinary" in the evening of Thursday, the 6th instant:

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a letter, of which the following is a copy, enclosing, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford of Redcliffe, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:

"FORN OFFICE, OCTOBER 6, 10 1/2 A. M.  
"Sir: I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford of Redcliffe, dated September 30, 9 1/2 P. M., purporting to have been forwarded from Bucharest by her Majesty's Agent and Consul General on September 30, 9 1/2 P. M., and containing accounts from the Crimea. I am, &c.

Then follows a "translation" of the Telegraphic despatch above referred to, with a few introductory lines, stating that it was "received October 5, 10 A. M., and transmitted by the Agent of England in Wallachia, at Bucharest, the 30th of September, 1854, 9 1/2 P. M." Here is the despatch:

"SEPTEMBER 30, 1854, at 9 1/2 P. M.  
"The Allied armies established their base of operations at Balaklava on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay upon Sebastopol. The Agamemnon and other vessels of war of the Allies were in the port of Balaklava. There were facilities there for disembarking the battering train.

"It is stated that Prince Menshikoff was in the field at the head of 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements; that the fortified place of Anapa has been burnt by the Russians; that its garrison was marching to the scene of action; and that a convey of ammunition, escorted by Cossacks, had been taken and destroyed by an English detachment.

"The Banias, bearer of this news, left the Crimea on the evening of the day before yesterday.

"STRATFORD OF REDCLIFFE."

To this despatch the London Times appends the following editorial remarks:

"It will be observed that the Clerks of the Foreign Office from whom this despatch emanates, have actually received the despatch arrive at Bucharest six hours before they represent it as having been sent from Constantinople. Such perverse stupidity is seldom found even in the most inveterate topists. Even in the Foreign Office it must be known that Bucharest is not a seaport; that the despatch was not transmitted from there to Constantinople; and that the journey between the two places could not be performed in six hours. And yet these gentlemen, so professedly praised last session, have actually, in the most authoritative form known to our Government, in a Gazette Extraordinary, published this morning, committed a palpable error. The despatch was sent from Constantinople by Lord Stratford on the 30th of September, but with a carelessness beyond excuse they have transferred this date to Bucharest, where the despatch probably arrived on the 4th instant."

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs had received a despatch identical with that published in the Gazette. PARIS, (FRIDAY), OCTOBER 6.—The Monitor announces the occupation of Balaklava, of which the Allies have already made but little mention in their reports. Their land force is in communication with the fleet, and a safe and practicable road is open to Sebastopol. Menshikoff had been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army. The various columns of the army had to cross several of the most important rivers, and to turn the Gulf of Sebastopol and enter the mountain country before they could arrive at Balaklava.

MARSEILLES, MORNING, 6TH.—The steamer Vry, with despatches for the British Government, has arrived. To the 24th there had been no further battle in the Crimea. Sebastopol is invested.

At the battle of Alma, the 25th (British) regiment lost all the officers but one, of whom Captain B. was the only survivor. The 11th Lancers, who were in the front line, were killed in planning a standard on the heights of Alma. Gen. Broyn had a horse killed under him.

MARSEILLES, (SECOND DISPATCH).—The Vry brought news from Sebastopol to the 26th. It was confidently stated that the second line of defence had been carried by the Allies, who occupy the heights and command the place. The Russian fleet made an unsuccessful attempt to force the narrow straits of the Crimean Peninsula. The Russian have sunk four of their line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the port. The English fleet continue constantly firing ball and shell. On the 23d the Allies were at Akamias, eight miles from Sebastopol.

[This despatch appears to be of questionable authenticity.]

BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 28.—On the 23d of September the Allies took all the fortifications on the right bank (Fort Constantine side) of the port of Sebastopol, and the rumor was spread that Sebastopol itself was taken.

On the 30th September the Russian embassy at Vienna received telegraphic intelligence that two forts had been taken, but it was not known whether they were merely advanced forts or within the range of Sebastopol.

The following is the despatch sent to the Earl of Westmoreland which gave the first intimation of the fall of Sebastopol and caused such an extraordinary sensation:

"BUCHAREST, SEPTEMBER 28.—Omer Pacha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, informs me that, according to a despatch from Varna, a French General, having the Hon. phors had met another coming from the Crimea, whose captain stated that Sebastopol, having been attacked both by sea and land, had surrendered."

The Austrian Consul at Odessa writes, under date of September 29th, that fighting continued uninterrupted in the Crimea from the 25th to the departure of the courier on the 27th. The Allies were on the rivers Belbek and Metterwadly, ten versts (miles) from Sebastopol.

The Duke of Newcastle has published a notice stating that, owing to the non-arrival of the despatches, he fears the details of the casualties, &c. at the recent battle of the Alma cannot be announced before Monday, the 9th.

A private despatch says that the English loss at the battle of the Alma was nearly 2,000 men, and that of the French was but 1,400, but Gen. Bonet was killed. The Russians numbered 40,000 men and one hundred cannon. Letters from Vienna, October 24, state that—

"The reserves of the Allies were not brought into action. The English on the left wing, the Turks in the centre, and the French on the right wing, did their work so well that the Russians never had a chance. At first the retreat of the Russians was in good order, but as soon as the heavy artillery began to play upon them they fled precipitously. Menshikoff was chased by some chasseur, and only escaped by the fierceness of his horse. The Russian loss is variously estimated at six to ten thousand, the former being probably the more correct. Early in the day Menshikoff had but 28,000 in his entrenched camp on the Alma, but, having learned by the scouts that the Allies were in force, he brought up 15,000 more from Sebastopol. A large number of Poles deserted to the Allies. The French loss was 1,400 men and 60 officers. The English lost 1,896 rank and file, 96 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers, killed and wounded. Both Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan issued orders of the day praising the conduct of the troops under their command. St. Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them as conquerors into Sebastopol on the 3d of October, the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Conard steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople and the Vulcan steamer 820. The 7th, 23d, and 34th (British) regiments suffered most."

command. St. Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them as conquerors into Sebastopol on the 3d of October, the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Conard steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople and the Vulcan steamer 820. The 7th, 23d, and 34th (British) regiments suffered most."

VIENNA, OCT. 1.—From a Russian source we learn that in the battle of the 20th, on the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud could not command the Allies in consequence of a severe and sudden attack of indisposition, which prevented his mounting on horseback; consequently Lord Raglan alone commanded the Allies in person, who, it is added, are imbued with an unbounded confidence in the military talents and superior equipments of their English commander-in-chief. The losses of the Russians in this first battle are stated to be—one general, two colonels, fifty-three officers, and 2,800 men killed; Gen. Chumakoff, eighty-six officers, and 3,000 men wounded. These data are from a Russian source, as is also the report that Prince Menshikoff, the Russian commander-in-chief, was in person on the 20th, and that he, with his entire staff, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner during the engagement.

When the invading force arrived off Eupatoria, on the 12th September, a flag of truce was sent off from the Allied Generals and the garrison invited to lay down their arms. The chief man of the city, a sort of mayor or civil magistrate, replied that the place did not contain a single soldier; that there was no garrison, and consequently no arms to lay down, but that the Allies would be allowed to occupy the town without molestation from the inhabitants, who trusted in turn to receive good treatment.

The Governor then delivered up his official sword, with a low and formal bow, and the first victory of the Allies in the Crimea was an *unfait accompli*.

Eupatoria is at present a town of 8,000 inhabitants. A quarter of a century ago, it contained 15,000.

The Turks claimed the right of being the first to land in the Crimea.

Cholera is very severe in the garrison at Sebastopol. It is stated that the city is provisioned for only three months, and that the crews of the ships are already put on three-fourths rations.

The Russian steamer *Taman*, of three guns, escaped out of Sebastopol on the 19th, took two Turkish transports, and carried them into Odessa.

On the 22d of September English and French ships, with troops on board, reached Varna from Malta, and went at once to Eupatoria.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The following is the latest intelligence received at Liverpool by telegraph just before the steamer Africa put to sea:

Odessa reports are said to have been received by a Greek house in London to the effect that Generals Ostensacken and Liders had entered the Crimea on the 20th, and that they had established their headquarters at Odessa, 20,000 strong.

Sebastopol was invested on the 27th. The second line of the defence was carried and the place entirely surrounded. The Russians are shut up in Sebastopol, which was to have been attacked by sea and land. One account states that the Russians had some eight line-of-battle ships at the entrance of the harbor. Another account says four.

At the battle of the Alma three thousand prisoners were taken. The struggle was fierce. After their defeat the Allies regained their fortifications without making a halt.

Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle of the Alma.

The London Times of the 6th instant has the following facts and speculations as to the condition of things in the Crimea at the date of the latest advices:

An official communication received by the Government from Constantinople entirely supersedes the less authentic statements which had been hailed with so much enthusiasm and so general a belief during the last few days. The official accounts which arrived yesterday are, in our judgment, by no means unsatisfactory, though the telegraphic message which contains them is obscure and defective; for, although Sebastopol has not been taken by a coup de main with circumstances of melo-dramatic brilliancy, the facts which are positively known have occurred down to the evening of the 28th of September are all favorable to the Allied armies, and show the steady progress of their operations. The Banias was despatched from the Crimea to Constantinople on the evening of the 28th, but the message forwarded by Lord Stratford of Redcliffe on the 20th strangely omits all mention of the events which must have occurred between the 20th and 28th. The result of these operations is, therefore, alone clearly known to us, namely, that on the morning of the latter day the Allied armies established their base of operations at Balaklava, and were preparing to march without delay against Sebastopol. Vessels of war, under the command of Admiral Lyons, were in the harbor, and the landing of the siege train of the army was going on. This fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

The fact alone enables us to arrive at several inferences which materially alter the views hitherto taken of the operations. Balaklava is a harbor on the south coast of the Crimea, situated seven miles in a direct line from Sebastopol, and eleven miles to the west of the Cape of Genoa. It is still, as it was described by Strabo, a *portus angustus introitus*, the mouth being only thirty yards in width, but it will contain twelve sail of the line. The site is one of the most beautiful in the East, and it is described by the *Zelle Chion*, a Greek writer, as having founded the little town at the bottom of the harbor, and built the fort on the adjoining cliff. The port is formed by a deep inlet or indentation in the rocks, with water sufficient to float the largest ships in perfect security; it is completely protected from every wind, and may be regarded as a safe harbor for the fleet. The position of the harbor is, therefore, an occurrence of the utmost advantage, for it enables us to place part of the fleet and transports in complete shelter, to land stores and supplies, to maintain an easy communication with Constantinople and Varna, and all this within seven miles of the place we are attacking.

to the Crimea return, which will be by the end of September." As soon as the transports return the Turkish troops will embark, so that they may reach the Crimea before the bad weather sets in.

Baron Hiss entered Jessy October 24 at the head of an Austrian force.

On the 22d September, to the delight of the inhabitants of Galatz, the first merchant vessel which had entered the port in four months arrived. The Danube was open between Galatz and the Sulina, but opposite to Isakhtli there was a Russian brig which connected Bersarab with a Danubian island.

## ASIA.

Advices from Trebizond, September 16th, state that Gen. Andronikoff with a superior force had fortified himself at Araghethi. The condition of the Ottoman army on the Tschurukon is not satisfactory. The Russian outposts had advanced to Antschikiliss. Schamyl has abandoned his projected plan upon Tiflis, and will co-operate with the Allies on the Circassian coast.

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

Notwithstanding the *faux de joie* with which France and England are now blazing; notwithstanding the shout of "glorious victory!" rising from the universal French and English press, I persist in believing that the 1st of October will be found to have witnessed the Russian flag still floating on the ramparts of Sebastopol. The outer forts protecting the city on the north, though less strong on the land side than towards the sea, must have been constructed with sufficient strength to resist successfully all attacks of infantry unsupported by heavy artillery. At Bomarsund it was necessary to disembark the siege artillery. Unless we impute cowardice and treason to the Russian commanders, and a disgraceful panic to the Russian troops, (not to be conceived of after the gallant stand they made at the Alma on the 20th,) similar operations must have been necessary in order to get possession of Sebastopol and its detached forts. But the disembarking and placing in position the heavy pieces of siege artillery is a long and painful labor; and it would have been almost a miraculous feat of military skill and energy if in three or four days they could have landed the necessary pieces, dug the necessary entrenchments, placed their artillery in position, and, in face of such opposition as the enemy might be able to make, to have plied with such effect as to reduce the citadel on the north and the four large forts which protect the northern shore of the roadstead. At any rate we have the eloquent silence of the guns of the *Invulniss* as voucher that no reliable information has yet been received by this Government of the accomplishment of such a marvelous result. Yet all Paris is at this moment, as it has been during the last four days, anxiously and confidently expecting the noisy and glorious announcement of the capture of Sebastopol. To be true, that on the 20th a very serious engagement occurred on the Alma between the Allied troops and the Russians; that the result was not very decisive, but that, on the whole, the advantage remained with the Allies; that the Russians retreated and fell back in good order upon the *Zelle Chion*, a small stream running parallel with the Alma, about mid-distance between the Alma and Sebastopol; that the Allies, checked for a day by the rough treatment received on the 20th, lay over the 21st in their camp on the Alma, and resumed their march upon Sebastopol on the morning of the 22d; that another serious encounter took place on the 23d, with about the same result; that the Russians had continued their retreat upon and into Sebastopol; that the Allies, advancing on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, commenced the regular siege of the place with their heavy battering artillery that did such effective work some six weeks ago at Bomarsund, in the Baltic. It was said, however, if the artillery did its work in the Crimea as efficiently and successfully as it did in the Baltic; and I think it not at all unlikely that in a week or ten days, or a fortnight, I shall have to announce to you, without any equivocation or reserve, the fall of this important Russian fortress.

From Spain, where the revolution has been suppressed, the Republicans are stirring in the provinces, and are the Carlists. The Count Montolmo is distributing a circular in which he pretends to offer himself to Spaniards as a constitutional king. His partisans are full of hope. It is reported to-day that Queen Isabella, unable and unwilling to accept the revolution, has abdicated in favor of her daughter, the Princess of Asturias, and to retire from Spain. This is hardly probable. She will accept and wear the crown on any conditions that the *progrès* may please to impose. Gen. Prim has returned to France, and has been named by the revolution as a candidate in politics in the character of ultra progressive almost a democrat. The elections are engrossing public attention in Madrid and the provinces. The ultras seem likely to carry the day.

A private telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated yesterday, announces that, on the 20th, the Duke of Orleans, Count de Caxobla, and his wife, had been expelled. The Duke had returned to Madrid.

The Congress of American diplomats, of which I spoke last Monday, is still in session. Mr. BUCHANAN has not arrived, but is expected to do so to-morrow.

M. H. BISSON, a Radical candidate, has been elected member of the Legislative Body by the electoral constituency of the Ariège, in the room of M. Billaut, appointed Minister of the Interior. M. BISSON had 27,812 votes out of 27,817. Perhaps you may think that these figures show that the empire has rallied almost unanimously the popular vote. Error! The result is the opposite of that. The position candidate dares to run, and that opposition voters do not deem it worth while to go to the polls under the present regime, which makes popular election so complete a farce.

## ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphic accounts have just arrived of a terrible conflagration at Newcastle upon Tyne, and an explosion of combustible produce, sulphur, nitrate of soda, &c., which has caused the loss of several lives and the destruction of an immense amount of property.

A Vienna letter says: "At last the Government of the United States has appointed a Minister-resident here, and the Austrian Government has accepted him. It is only a matter of astonishment that it was not done long ago. In a country like Austria, Mr. HENRY JACKSON can render far better service to his Government as Minister-resident than as Chargé d'Affaires."

The Austrian Government is preparing a note for Russia, the sense of which is said to be, that, if the Cabinet at St. Petersburg persists in refusing to give the four guarantees demanded by Austria, she will have no choice but to declare war. The Allies are eminently successful in the Crimea, the German Powers will probably insist on Russia accepting the four conditions.

The Newry Telegraph says: "We have had the gratification of hearing that JOHN MARSH, permitted to depart from Van Diemen's Land in pursuance of the recent act of royal clemency, arrived in Paris on Saturday, having reached the Continent by the steamer *Le Havre*. Since his departure from Van Diemen's Land, he has been in the service of the Government of India, proceeding to Madras to visit a near relative in the Indian army. Mr. Marsh is still possessor of a small property in one of the Northern counties."

ISKENDER BAY, a Colonel in the Turkish cavalry, of whom frequent mention is made in the present war, is described as eighty-three years of age, of medium size, but powerful frame. He is of Tartar origin, a Mussulman by birth, born in the Crimea, to which his father emigrated from Poland, and inherits the rank of a Count and an estate in Bessarabia. While yet a youth he was expelled from the Crimea for political reasons, and thenceforward became the sworn